

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2258.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,300,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ..... 7,500,000.  
PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—  
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
W. G. BROOK, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSK, Esq.  
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. POSENICKER, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SIKES, Esq.  
Hon. B. LAYTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND  
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at  
the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the  
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED:

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of BANKING and  
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 580,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,  
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells' BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR  
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
6 " 4 "  
3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL  
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the  
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on  
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY.  
H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES  
OF THE  
HONGKONG SAVINGS  
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK  
will be conducted by the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION, on their premises in  
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-  
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.  
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN  
\$30 at once will not be received.  
No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500  
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,  
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at  
their option transfer the sum to the HONG-  
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12  
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3% per  
annum will be allowed to Depositors on  
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis  
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented  
with each payment or withdrawal.  
Depositors must not make any entries them-  
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send  
them to be written up at least twice a year  
about the beginning of January and  
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business  
of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG  
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be  
forwarded free by the various British Post  
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,  
but the personal attendance of the  
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the  
production of his PASS-BOOK, are  
necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION;  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-  
WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
12 to 2 P.M. every hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M. to 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an  
hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application  
to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent  
Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

## Intimations.

### FOR SALE, NEW SADDLERY.

#### POLO SADDLES.

POLO BITS.  
SINGLE and DOUBLE BRIDLES.  
MARTINGALES.  
SIRCINGLES.  
WHIPS, SPURS, HARNESS, REINS, SADDLECLOTHS  
AND  
STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds.

SENECA FORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889

## Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF  
HONGKONG,  
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'  
HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 17th  
inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [728]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

#### FOR KOBE:

"MCBETH"  
will be despatched for the above Port, TO-  
MORROW, the 14th June, at NOON.  
For Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [1696]

#### FOR KOBE, DIRECT:

"NANTES LE HAVRE"  
will be despatched for the above Port, on the  
15th instant, at NOON.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,  
Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [716]

#### "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA:  
THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE"  
Dowling, Commander, will be despatched for  
the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 15th  
instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [712]

#### FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Williams, Commander, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at 2 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the  
superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.  
First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated  
forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are  
berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating  
chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions  
during the entire voyage. A duly qualified  
Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. [654]

#### THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO,"

Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant,  
at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [718]

#### STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY,

Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement  
offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA"

will leave for the above places on or about

TUESDAY, the 18th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [719]

#### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"MORAY,"

Captain Duncan, will be despatched as above  
on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at NOON.

This Steamer has Superior First Class Accom-  
modation, specially constructed to meet the  
requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [724]

#### THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK,"

J. C. Jaques, Commander, will be despatched as  
above on or about the 17th June.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [670]

#### CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA"

will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the  
superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer,  
which is situated, amidstships, upon the upper  
deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [672]

## SWEET CAPORALS.

FRESH TOBACCOES.  
Richmond Gem Curly Cut.  
Mixture.  
Old Rip.  
Will's Three Castles.  
Will's Bristol Bird's Eye.  
Cope's Golden Cloud.  
Yarborough's Golden Rain.  
Happy Thought.  
Dollar Brand.  
Golden Eagle.  
Star Mixture.

#### FRESH CIGARETTES.

Sweet Caporals.

Kinney's Straight Cuts.

Little Beauties.

Richmond Straight Cut.

Virginia Brights.

Duke's Cameo.

Kinney's Special Favourites.

Straight Cut.

Cleopatra Egyptian Flowers.

Sweet Caporals Selected.

Kinney's Half Caporals.

Star Mixture.

Regalia Britannica—Media Regalia—Flor de Prensado.  
Clidorados—Principes—Caprichos—Princesa.  
Exquisitos—Non Plus Ultra—Reina Victoria.  
Regalia—Regalia Imperial—Regalia Oriental.

A large assortment of Meerschaum, Briar Root and Asbestos Pipes, Meerschaum and Amber  
Cigars and Cigarette Tubes, Rossi, Morocco and Calf Cigars and Cigarette Cases, and every  
description of Smoker's Requisites.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

## Shipping.

### SAILING VESSELS.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

"AGENOR,"

Frost, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

## Intimations.

DAKIN'S

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE Cleanses the Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.

50 Cents per Jar.

DAKIN'S

INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, preserves all other tints in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of the Hair, after application.

\$1 per Case.

DAKIN'S

ROSE HAIR OIL, A delicately scented and elegant Hair Dressing with all the Colour and Odour of Red Rose Petals.

Per Bottle, 50 Cents & \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA  
I M I T E D,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
HONGKONG.

(Telephone, No. 60.)

Hongkong, 1st June, 1889.

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## WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S  
PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.  
FOR MEDICINAL and TOILET USE.  
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure "Phenol" or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally.

They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a deparative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:

STRONG MEDICINAL

In Single Tablet Boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent. of Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent. of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent. of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.—MEDIUM.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.—TOILET SOAP.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent. of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent. of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.

WATSON'S  
ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.

In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FILMS AND ALL PEDIGREE PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear, of any bad result to Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

WATSON'S  
PURE TRANSPARENT  
TOILET SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT  
GLYCERINE SOAP.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap. Specially recommended to all who have a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET  
SOAP.

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the use of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced from time to time as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE.—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—

ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S,  
COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S,  
PEARS', &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
Hongkong, May, 1889.

[5]

BIRTH.

On the 12th inst., at Kowloon, Mrs. E. B. WOLFE, of a daughter.

[735]

The extraordinary proceedings in the local Share Market during the past week again bring to the front a danger to which we have previously had occasion more than once to direct public attention. It is beyond doubt that a very large proportion of the sensational share transactions reported lately have either been bogus arrangements 'fixed up' by unscrupulous traffickers, or gambling of the most reckless and criminal description; and further, it may be safely regarded as certain as anything can be that a crushing collapse, which in many respects

cannot fail to bring with it results disastrous to many interests in the colony, will be the inevitable outcome of this epidemic of rash speculation which has taken such firm root in our midst. No attempt is made to disguise the true character of the business; it is not legitimate dealing in stocks and shares, it is not even that form of speculation which both law and custom have to some considerable extent recognised, but it is the great old game of "sharps" and "flats," a wholesale system of bare-faced swindling by the dishonest use of undue influence, by fraudulent misrepresentations, and that form of conspiracy known as "cornering." This latest phase in the Hongkong Share Market is no ordinary "boom" of any particular stock or stocks, it is no mere question of buying and selling scrip for forward delivery, but it is a wholesale rush to unduly depreciate the shares of certain companies and obtain fictitious and utterly ridiculous and unwarranted quotations for the shares of others, in which the leading parts have been played by the numerically powerful contingent of pseudo-traffickers who daily masquerade opposite the Hongkong Hotel in the convenient guise of share-brokers. We do not for one moment believe that one-fourth of the alleged extra-ordinary sales and purchases "on time" reported this week are genuine; the reports of business done have been as untrustworthy as the quotations furnished by interested go-betweens. And with special reference to the quotation list, it has been no unusual thing to get almost at the same time from three different brokers three different quotations for the same stock, the differences ranging from four to nine points. And this peculiarity has not been confined to any particular stock, but has been freely applied to nearly all stocks which have been made a medium for this latest development in share dealing.

The danger, however, to which we specially referred at the beginning of this article, is the extraordinary license permitted by the directors and managers of public companies, by merchants and stockholders, to their clerks and other employés. Apparently the most profitable clients of certain so-called share-brokers are young men and lads employed in various capacities in public companies, merchants' offices, etc. With salaries averaging between one and two hundred dollars per month, these enterprising youths think nothing of entering into contracts for the sale or purchase of shares, for forward delivery, amounting to many thousands of dollars, knowing quite well at the same time that if fortune goes against them, they will not be in a position to fulfil their obligations. The recent history of stock gambling in this colony shows many such instances. Who are chiefly to blame for this disgraceful condition of things, which too often means utter and absolute ruin for young men whose careers in life might otherwise be prosperous and useful? Is it the Government, for calmly shutting its eyes and allowing the leading thoroughfare in the city to be transformed into a gambling mart, and daily blockaded, causing great public inconvenience, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. by an irresponsible crowd of nomadic traffickers and their attendant army of touts and jackals, while ruthlessly hunting down the sportive Chinese for indulging in any one of his comparatively harmless national pastimes? Is it the directors of public companies and other employers, for permitting the shareholders' and private interests to be neglected and imperilled by their servants and employés loafing in the streets during business hours, and freely indulging in speculation of the mostreckless and demoralising character? Is it the brokers, who enter into negotiations with persons whose positions and prospects they know right well are being seriously endangered? We consider that neither the Government, the directors and merchants, nor the brokers can be held blameless; all of them have shirked duties and responsibilities which they owe to themselves, to their positions, and to the public weal. Things have come to such a pass that, as very little in the cause of public morality can be expected from gambling directors who set their employés a bad example, or from brokers, whose first and leading article of faith is bound up in the word "brokerage," it becomes a question of public policy whether the Government is not called upon to specially legislate for an evil that threatens dire consequences, and to summarily put down with the strong arm of the law a dangerous nuisance. A short enactment could easily be passed through the Legislative Council making all "time" transactions in shares illegal, or, if thought desirable, the examples of Canada and the Argentine Republic might be followed, and share gambling declared a penal offence. We are loth to advocate any legislative restrictions where the principle of *causal* *imper* under ordinary circumstances would

so appropriately apply, but the business of our local stock exchange is now surrounded by so many abuses that there is no other alternative. Unless something effective is done, and that quickly, to place this important branch of our commercial system on a sounder basis, we shall have another "Black Friday," the permanent effects of which will be felt in Hongkong for years to come.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Teheran*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

THE prejudice against horse flesh has now so faded out in Paris that there are 132 recognized butcher shops where horse flesh is openly sold.

AN account of a visit to the Green Island Cement Company's works at Macao, from the pen of our Special Correspondent, will be found in another column.

THE Kobe *Yashin Nippon* states that from the 1st to the 22nd inst. 25,228 piculs of tea arrived in Kobe, of which 1,875 piculs were sold to foreigners.

*Morphomania* is becoming such an epidemic in Paris that the Academy of Medicine is appealed to. It constantly appears in new forms, exalting being the latest.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Deputation*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 18th inst.

THE first class toady and jılıspitile, Edmund Yates, Editor of the London *World*, lastly deserted the Liberalism he has professed all his life and joined the Carlton Club. A good rideance of bad rubbish.

A JAPANESE paper is responsible for the statement that the Chinese authorities, presumably Li Hung-chang, have applied to the Tokyo Government for a number of Japanese mining engineers to act as instructors at the School of Mines shortly to be established in Tientsin.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held on the *Victor Emmanuel*, yesterday, to try Charles William Horner, assistant paymaster on board H.M.S. *Conqueror* for drunkenness. Captain Henderson prosecuted. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was at once sentenced to lose a year's seniority and he dismissed the ship.

Thus a Japanese native paper—Mr. Armento (7), a British magician who arrived the other day in Japan and is at present in Tokyo, intends giving a public exhibition of his wonderful powers shortly. He will cut the head off one of his audience, stick it on again all right, and then explain how the marvellous feat is accomplished.

A SOUTH GERMAN paper furnishes its readers with the following horrid example of bad punctuation:—After him walked Lord Salisbury on his head, a white hat on his feet, large and well blushed cheeks on his forehead, a dark cloud in his hand, the inevitable walking-stick in his eyes; a threatening glance in gloomy silence.

WITH a proper sense of his rights as an author, Father Agostino, a popular preacher in Rome, lately made this formal protest from his pulpit:—I protest against reporters taking down what I say and making it a source of profit. It is an infringement of my right. If there is to be profit made by my sermons or my words, I am the person entitled to it and should receive it.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

Marches: "Preludio"; "Quadrille"; "Avalanche"; "L'Amazzone"; "Poka"; "Tout à la Joie"; "The Mikado"; "Lancers"; "Over stock and Stein"; "Paus."

AN elaborate record has been kept of the number of visitors to Vienna, during 1888. The total number was 238,170, namely, 175,770 Austrians and Hungarians and 62,400 foreigners. The latter included 21,914 Germans, 74,682 Russians, 52,477 Roumanians, 45,996 Frenchmen, 43,671 British, 32,735 Italians, 16,871 Swiss, 13,324 Turks, 2,266 Russians, 1,804 Dutchmen, 748 Bulgarians, 604 Helgians, 503 Greeks, 536 Africans, 398 Swedes and Norwegians, 371 Asiatics, 307 Danes, 93 Australians, 64 Portuguese and 48 Montenegrins. The second largest contingent, it will be seen, was supplied by the Anglo-Saxon race with a total of 9,673 persons.

*Carbolineum Avernius* is the Latin for "fatal to cockroaches, white ants, &c." & is the common name of a really invaluable composition, hitherto undiscovered by "missionaries in Mexico," "a merry lady," or any other person, and sold by Messrs. Schaele & Co. The testimonials show that as a preservative of wood it is unrivalled. One example will be sufficient:—"Ararat, 2000 B.C.—Sir, I attribute the preservation of the "Ark" from the attacks of the four white ants inside, and the water without, simply to using *Carbolineum Avernius*. Noah." Seriously though, this is a composition which every architect ought to use to preserve wood and building materials generally.

JAPANESE merchants and manufacturers are very properly insisting on a system of reciprocity being strictly adhered to in their commercial relations with China. A short time ago we reported that the Chinese authorities had placed their veto on certain manufacturers established in Shanghai by Japanese, and that the Japanese Government had promptly responded by giving notice that they would close the Chinese market in Kowloon. Evidently wishing to amicably arrange matters if possible the Japanese Government have delayed enforcing their order, and now the native local match manufacturers are up in arms at what they consider unnecessary privileges being granted to their Chinese rivals. A combination has been formed and the Japanese authorities will be petitioned to insist on the Chinese closing up their manufactures without further delay.

A HOME contemporary on the "Divine right of kings"—The heir to the throne of France was slaughtered by savages; the heir to the throne of Holland died a miserable death; the heir to the throne of Germany just lived to grasp the sceptre; and then succumbed to an agonising malady; the heir to the throne of Russia was his father assassinated, and has been in constant terror of assassination ever since he ascended the throne; the heir to the throne of Austria died under circumstances of horror unequalled in the modern chronicle of kings; the King of Bavaria committed suicide, and dragged his companion with him to death; the King of Spain saw his young wife die under circumstances of the greatest suspicion, and having married again, was soon stricken down by an incurable disease, and passed away long ere his prime, leaving a baby in long clothes as his successor.

WE are informed by the agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Elektra*, from Fritze, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

"THE Truth about the Coal Mines at Hongkong," an article describing the recent visit of our Special Correspondent to the coal deposits in Halong Bay, will appear in our next issue.

A VENETIAN glass manufacturer is said to be making and selling bonnets by the thousand. The glass cloth of which they are made has the same shimmer and brilliancy of color as silk, and is impervious to water.

GREEK drapery is driving out the Empire style of dresses at home. The dress is allowed to fall from the neck to the instep with only the interference of a loose girdle, and it is caught up at the side to show a stiff petticoat with the regular Greek pattern. So glad!

LORD CHANCELLOR HALSBURY declined the other night to meet Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., at dinner. Labouchere had described the occupant of the woolack in *Truth* as "the Lord High Jobber of England," and the shafts hit home.

A FIRE-BRICK trust is the latest trading "corner" in England, a syndicate with \$15,000,000 capital having begun negotiations to buy up all the works. A 5-shilling increase in the price per 1,000 is to be the first result of the scheme.

THE Japanese ship-building yards do not yet appear to be able to meet the requirements of the Imperial Navy. We note that another second-class cruiser will be ordered shortly by the Naval Department from England, the plans of the vessel having been approved at a recent meeting of the Naval Construction Committee.

THE civilisation of China is daily becoming more and more an accomplished fact. The latest aid to this is the project of a new Company—known to the public, probably, for the first time yesterday—the "Chinese Amusement Syndicate." This is not an organisation for the dissemination of Chinese amusements, but for the elevation of the masses by making them acquainted with European pleasures. The Company propose to erect a switch-back railway, a merry-go-round, and some shooting-galleries, at Yau-mai,—a sort of perpetual fair, where the athletic coolie can go and scoot down an inclined plane at a rate that will make his queue resemble a lightning-rod, and his frugal meal of rice and water hasten to come forth and see how the thing is worked. A crowd of Celestials on hobby-horses will certainly be highly interesting. A few months will see it all under way—the money is up, and everything promising.

HERE are the origins of some of the great inventions:—

Glass—Known in Egypt 1740, B.C.

Bellows—Egyptian, used 1492, B.C.

Needles—First made in England, 1545.

Oxygen—Discovered by Priestley, 1774.

Candies—Made of tallow, used in 1290.

Cotton Gin—Made by Eli Whitney, 1793.

Engraving—Invented by Chinese, 1000 B.C.

Clocks—Water clocks used in Rome, 158 B.C.

Hydrogen—First isolated by Cavendish, 1766.

Thermometer—First isolated by Santorio of Padua, 1609.

Barometer—Evangelista Torricelli, invented 1643.

Air pump—Made by Otto Guericke of Magdeburg, 1650.

Anemometer—Invented 1799, by Walfino, to measure force of wind.

on a sufficiently large scale to ensure handsome profits on the products of the manufacture was first recognised, and after consideration it was decided to raise the necessary additional funds by the issue of new shares, increasing the capital to one million dollars. These shares were applied for several times over, and it is significant of the public confidence in the *bond* character of the business, that scrip on which only \$1 had been paid up, so freely purchased in the local share market at as high as \$15. This is, in brief, the history up to date of the Green Island Cement Company, and as the business is now passing from the preparatory to the active stage and will, in a very short period of time become an active factor in the gigantic reclamation and other works under way in this colony, I propose giving a sketch detailing a recent visit to Green Island, what I saw there, and the conclusions arrived at from careful personal observations.

The weather in the inner harbour of Macao during the summer months is not often disagreeably rough, but it so happened on the morning that Mr. Rebbeck courteously volunteered to show me over the Cement Works that half a gale of wind blew, and the sea-horses careered furiously over the face of the water. However, the Company's smart little gig breasted the waves gallantly, and after about twenty minutes hard pulling we were safely alongside the Company's pier, having luckily escaped a thorough wetting. Most of my readers must have been well acquainted with the appearance of Green Island for years past, and they would be greatly surprised now to note the vast changes which that once secluded spot has undergone within the past few months. What was formerly a rough beach, without house or habitation, has been rapidly transformed into a populous and busy little township. After landing in a substantial stone wharf—which has yet to be further extended seawards—alongside which vessels drawing about eight feet can safely come at high water, and where a well-armed Indian watchman is always stationed, the visitor is at once face to face with ranges of buildings stretching on either hand, a tall chimney evidencing a steam manufacture, long lines of tramway traversing the entire circuit of the factories and running down to the wharf, brick kilns built into the hill-side, commodious workshops and store-rooms, comfortable houses and workmen's quarters for the European population, and the manager, nearly approaching the entrance, exclaims are going on all round. In a word, sites of new buildings are being erected, kilns and other requisite appliances for the manufacture of fire-bricks meet you at every turn, and on all sides you have evidence of busy life and useful work being actively carried on under energetic and competent superintendence. And now, for a short description of the works and the process of cement manufacture.

The machine shop, which was the first building we inspected, is a substantial two-storied brick structure, 150 feet by 75, and has been designed to contain the entire machinery completing the plant for an output of 25 tons per day. This plant comprises no fewer than twenty-one different activities, in addition to a number of elevators for lifting the material from floor to floor, transporting it to various parts of the building, and finally conveying it to the store-rooms. The machines are grouped in sets according to their respective functions and in such a way as to minimise labour and supervision, the whole of the operations in the manufacture of cement being reduced as automatic as possible. Some of these machines are of a massive description, weighing many tons, and they crush the blocks of limestone as if they were biscuits; the limestone as it passes through the various machines is reduced to the finest powder.

Several of the processes grind the material, others crush it, and others again beat it into fragments. All the combinations of material are in a great measure effected by machinery.

This machinery is driven by two engines, combined excusing over two hundred horse-power,

which is transmitted by lines of shafting extending the full length of the building, and a perfect system of gearing.

But from the machine shop and the hill is a spacious slate, boiler-house, and coal shed, the hill-side being supported by a massive retaining wall. Leading out of the machine shop and carrying the raw material to the kiln is a double-line of narrow-gauge tramway with points, crossings, and turn-tables, on which specially constructed trucks, suited to the required conditions, are run. The material is conveyed from the kiln to the machine dealing with it by a wire-rope way, which is arranged to work automatically, and from the time it is placed upon this rope way until it is ready for packing in the store no one touches the cement.

A large kiln, located north of the machine shop, measures 100 feet by 80, is of the most improved modern type, and has been securely roofed and protected from the weather. The smoke is carried away by a chimney 90 feet high, which stands between the kiln and the machine shop.

Beyond the principal kiln is another of a different kind, measuring 100 feet by 35, which is utilized for drying purposes, and on the face of the hill are a number of "bee-hive" kilns for temporary use.

On the north side of the island, where the conical quarters and sheds are, is another kiln for the manufacture of fire-bricks, which are used for building purposes in connection with the works.

The whole of the buildings, machinery, etc.

are in admirable condition, and in the course of a very few days it is expected that everything will be in readiness to commence operations on a large scale. Cement has already been made in considerable quantities, and used in the construction of the buildings, wharf and sea-wall, in which structures its efficiency can be seen to have undergone a practical test. A number of casks were stored in the godown, the contents of which, so far as outward appearance goes, could not be distinguished from the best quality of Portland cement. The fire-bricks manufactured by the Company, a large number of which have been used for various purposes, reach an exceptionally high standard of excellence. I noticed a large quantity of limestone, which is procured under contract with Chinese from the well known deposits up the West River, stored in the sheds and ready for use, and everything in connection with the works plainly indicated that active operations were on the eve of commencement.

The daily output according to present arrangements should, when everything has been placed in thorough working order, average about 150 tons, and for a very much larger out-turn than this a ready sale and profitable market will be found in Hongkong for many years to come. I will not, at least not at present, attempt to show what splendid financial results must accrue to the shareholders when the works are fairly under way, but statistics plainly enough indicate that the profits will be enormous, and can be almost indefinitely increased by gradually adding to the present power of production. The Green Island Cement Company's manufacture is under most efficient, trustworthy, and economical management. Its European staff is composed of practical experts well up to their work. Chinese labour is cheap and effective, the necessary materials for the manufacture of cement are close at hand, and easily procurable in unlimited quantities, no difficulties exist as to the transportation of the cement, a wide and remunerative field is open for a large supply, and we should strongly oppose it.

of the present machinery to produce; and in every other respect the prospects are promising in the highest degree. It may be urged that the manufacture of cement in China can only be regarded in the light of an experiment, but the same may be said of all other industries where machinery is employed, and in this case cement has been already made and satisfactorily tested. In my opinion the shareholders of this Company will reap a rich harvest at no far distant date as a return for their enterprise.

#### THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Under the influence of panic men do many things which in their calmer moments they would never dream of doing. The chains of both justice and prudence are liable to be disregarded in times of popular excitement, and especially by those who depend upon the goodwill of the people for their worldly position. But both in the case of individuals and of nations mistakes made under such circumstances generally bring a train of consequences, with them which are commonly distasteful and injurious. The action of Sir Henry Parkes in New South Wales in connection with the arrival of a number of Chinese in Port Jackson, rather over twelve months ago, was undoubtedly a mistake. The colonists appeared to get into a state of panic, just as if a few hundred Chinese more or less meant the ruin or salvation of Australia. The southern colonists had delayed severe restrictive legislation, and so were specially open to the unarmed invasion; but even so, there was no sufficient excuse for acting illegally or precipitately. As has been pointed out more than once in these columns, the restrictive legislation in force in Queensland was sufficient to keep the numbers of Chinese in the colonies from increasing; in fact there has been a considerable decrease in recent years, and an extension of the same principle, with a residential tax, would have answered every purpose. Although the Chinese authorities might have objected to this course, it would not have given rise to the undoubted difficulties which now surround the Chinese question. Other ideas, however, for the time being, possessed the bulk of the Australian people, and the rulers were swept along on a tide of public opinion to adopt a new principle in dealing with Chinese immigration, and in that direction Queensland again outstripped her compatriots in the severity of her enactments. That this measure, if it passes into law, will be effective in repressing Chinese immigration can not be doubted; but we have all along contended that Queensland need not have departed very greatly from the policy which she had adhered to up to the time of passing the bill referred to in order to deal with the matter sufficient thoroughness, and without arousing so much feeling on the question as evidently exists in China. There is a certain class of people who ridicule the idea of taking the feelings or opinions of China into account at all; but these are the advocates of what may be termed the policy of isolation.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, Insects, and Decay.

Used during the last 12 years with the utmost success.

The most effective preparation against the ravages of White Ants and all other Wood destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS of leading authorities in the Colonies.

Used in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8 cents per lb.

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

Neither is it likely to happen. Still it may be possible to come to a friendly agreement without conceding very much, and undoubtedly it would be to the advantage of Australia in the matter of trade if friendly relations can be established and maintained. It is important to allow the same proportion of Chinese in Australia as there is of British people in China, which would be agreed to most cheerfully by Australians, as in that case we should have fewer Chinese here than there are at present, and we cannot quite see what the Chinese would have to object to in the proposal.—*Sentinel.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARTIN WILES, M.D., & STANTONBURY, BUCKS. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. WATSON & CO. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advertiser.*

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE on or before the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ..... \$100,000

IN 5,000 SHARES OF \$20 EACH.

First issue of 2,500 Shares, \$1 payable on application, \$4 on allotment, and the remainder as required.

THE Company invites applications for the above, the allotment of which will be left to Directors chosen by the present subscribers from applicants applying for \$1,000 or upwards of the Share Capital.

Full Prospects and forms of application for Shares may be had from the Bankers, THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, or from the temporary Offices of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the PRESERVATION of WOOD.

The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-paint and Tar.

Simple in application. Great saving.

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Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, Insects, and Decay.

Used during the last 12 years with the utmost success.

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Used in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8 cents per lb.

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

ST. JAMES TO LONDON, DIRECT.

Calling at intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"BRINDISI"

will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 3 P.M. This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has excellent accommodation for a limited number of through passengers (First Class only) at specially reduced rates. Electric Light throughout the steamer. Deck cabins (two berths). Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HOEI DEI DAH, MASSAU, SUAKIM, YEDDAH, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE and VENICE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"VERONA"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE.

THE Alterations and Decorations to the above favorite Resort being completed, it is again open to the Public.

TERMS CASH.

C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, the latter part of June, 1889, on a day to be named hereafter, at the Machinist's workshop in the occupation of Messrs. J. W. CROKER & CO., at Bowrington Canal.

The whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT, comprising—One HORIZONTAL ENGINE of 13 H.P. One VERTICAL ENGINE of 4 H.P., One BOILER 7 feet, by 5 feet 6 inches. Four GAGE LATHES assorted sizes up to 15 feet length of bed, SCREWING, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING, SLOTTING and ROLLING MACHINES, 2 PLANING MACHINES, STEAM HAMMER, CRANES, SHEARLEGS, SHIFTING, and BELTING, ANVILS, VICES, BENCHES, WINCHES and FORGES, SUNDRY MACHINERY and PLANT, etc.

RAR and ROD IRON, BOILERTUBES, OLD BOILERS, etc., etc.

—Also—

One IRON STAMF LAUNCH.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars, apply to

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1889.

CONSIGNEES.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SACHSEN" FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived,

Captains of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods, with the exception of Opium,

Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given

before 10 A.M. TOMORROW, the 13th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M.

All claims must reach us before the 27th

inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents,

Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & CO., 36 Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this Journal may have their

letters, papers, etc. addressed to the care of

Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & CO., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all

inquiries.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889.

NOTICE TO SHARPHOLMERS.

